

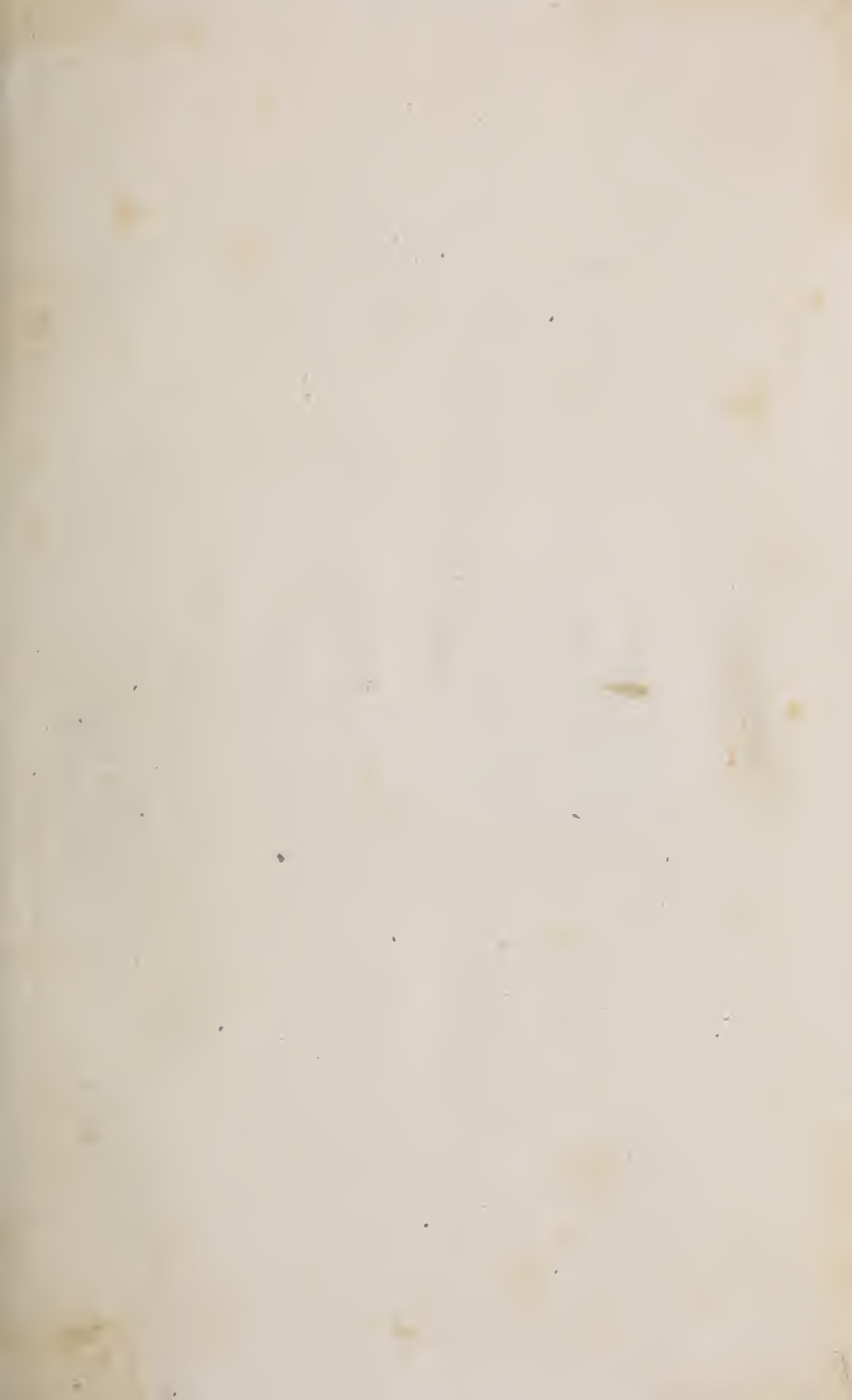
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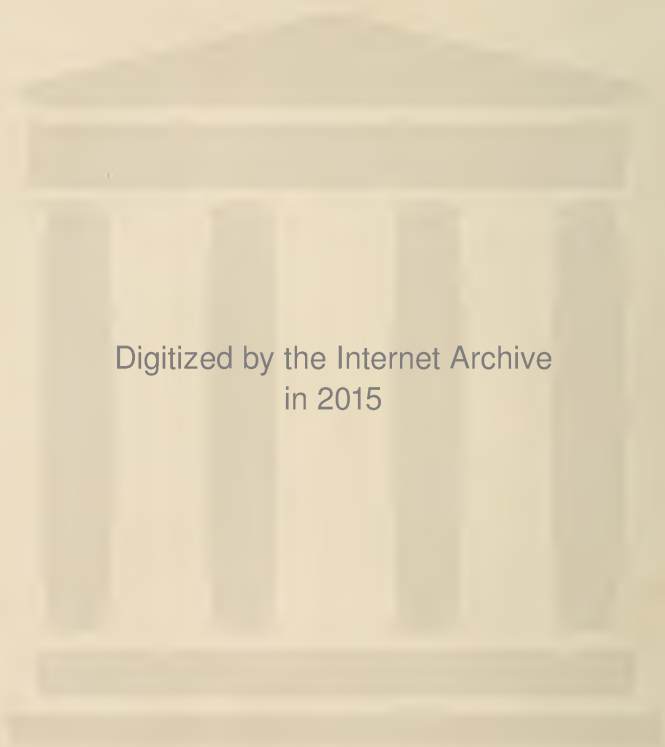
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1859.

[No. 12.]

The Royal Geographical Society and African Explorations by Livingstone, Burton, and Speke.

THE progress of discovery and civilization in Africa is becoming an object of deep interest to the civilized world. Christian benevolence embraces all men, and Africa and her people begin to feel its reviving light and power. Adventurous explorers are opening that country and her population to general observation, and making both accessible to commercial enterprise and to the messages and representatives of our Christian faith and love. And why were so many of the children of Africa permitted to be brought to this country, but that in the accomplishment of their work, having been taught civilization and Christianity, they might return with these blessings to the homes of their ancestors. While our free people of color are preparing to emigrate, Africa is becoming ready for their reception and revealing her advantages and resources. Sir Roderick I. Murchison, in his

late address before the Royal Geographical Society, thus speaks of the interest taken by the eminent philosopher, Humboldt, in Africa: "Keenly intent upon every exploration of the interior of Africa, Humboldt was naturally proud that his countrymen, Overweg and Barth, should successively have distinguished themselves in the British expedition which commenced under the guidance of Richardson, and it was mainly through his exertions that the accomplished young artist, Vogel, was added to the list of those who were endeavoring to define the geography and condition of inner Africa." We are pleased to see that the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society was presented to Captain R. F. Burton, of the Bombay army, for his bold and successful explorations. From the learned and able address of Mr. Murchison at the anniversary meeting of this Society in May last,

we present to our readers the following comprehensive account of African explorations during the preceding year :

DISCOVERIES OF BURTON AND SPEKE.

The last discoveries in the interior of the eastern side of this great continent have already been advertised to in the adjudication of our Founder's Gold Medal to Captain Burton.

In the few words I addressed to that distinguished explorer in presenting to him that medal, a brief but pregnant allusion was made to the labors and researches of his associate, Captain Speke ; and in now expatiating on the results of their remarkable and successful explorations, the chief of the expedition, who is already well known by his bold peregrinations and publications, will, I am sure, be happy that I should offer in the annexed note* a slight sketch of the antecedents as well as of the special duties executed by his companion.

Returning to Europe from Aden, both Captains Burton and Speke sought and obtained employment in the Turkish contingent of the

allied armies operating in the Crimea. Thrown out of their military career by the peace, they returned to the east coast of Africa, with the view of exploring the country from the coast of Zanzibar as far inland as might enable them to ascertain the real geography of the interior in that latitude.

Aided by the late Colonel Hamerton, our meritorious consul at Zanzibar, and by Seyd Majid, the second son of the Imaum of Muscat, now the Prince of Zanzibar, the travellers made an experimental journey from that place on the coast to Fuga in the mountain country of Usambara. In their last and great expedition they again proceeded from Zanzibar. Their party consisted of twelve Beloochees furnished by the kindness of the Sultan, some negroes who had been slaves, and asses for the transport of goods and for riding. Passing over the delta and low hilly country called M'rima, they entered the mountainous coast range at about 120 miles from the coast. This range, which rises to a maximum altitude of 6,000 feet, with a width of about 90 miles, is chiefly composed of sandstone and crystalline

* Quitting England at the age of seventeen as an officer of the Indian army, Capt. Speke was engaged in four general actions under Sir Colin Campbell. Peace being established in the Punjaub, he obtained leave on several occasions to indulge his natural taste for field sports, and the collection of specimens of the animals of Tibet, the Himālyas, and Upper India. In those remote and snowy mountains he made himself a geographer, and with a simple compass and watch plotted out tracks for the benefit of future explorers. In 1854, obtaining three years' furlough, he started with a large outfit at his own expense to explore Central Africa, and collect its fauna. Arrived at Aden, General Outram permitted Lieut. Speke to be embodied in the expedition under Captain Burton, destined to explore the Somaui country from Berbera. Whilst this expedition was waiting to proceed with the usual annual caravan to Ugadin, Lieut. Speke, with his chief's permission, entered the Somaui country as far as Ras Kori, and crossed the coast range into the interior plateau ground. In the space of six months he constructed a sketch plan of those tracts, and made large collections of their flora and fauna. After his return to Aden, he again started alone for the Somaui coast at Karam, purchased camels, and proceeded to Berbera, the rendezvous of Burton's party. When the British officers had there established themselves, their camp, as is recorded in your journal, was attacked by the Somaui, who, seizing all the stores, killed Captain Stroyan, wounded Captains Burton and Herne, and wounded and captured Speke. But escaping, as he says, miraculously, he rejoined Burton and the survivors, and returned to Aden.

rocks, the true character of which will be ascertained when Captain Burton's specimens arrive.

Descending from the coast range to the great interior plateau land, at a lower level, and travelling over some poor lands, they reached a rich country in which knolls or bosses of granite and basalt rise up like rocks in an ocean. This country is exclusively peopled by negroes, none of whom are Mahomedans, as are the Somaulis and trading Arabs of the coast.

Like the negroes described by Livingstone, they have no special religion, trusting solely to good and evil spirits. Such of them as have sultans are on the whole peaceable, fire arms being rare among them. Their country produces cotton, tobacco, maize, sweet potatoes, a great variety of pulses, manioc, yams, plantains, and melons; they manufacture iron, cotton fabrics, have abundance of cows and goats, and live in comparative comfort.

From Kasé, in Unyanyembé, a spot where the Arab traders have established a sort of mart, and where articles from the coast are bartered for ivory and slaves, the travellers moved westerly until they reached the long inland mass of water trending from south to north, which has been styled Uniamesi and Ujiji, but

the real name of which is Tanganika.

This lake was found to be 1,800 feet only above the sea, or about half the average height of the plateau land west of the coast range. It has a length of about 300 and a breadth of from 30 to 40 miles.

This great internal mass of water was determined to be an insulated depression into which streams flow on all sides. It was crossed by Speke in the centre, and navigated conjointly with Burton to near its northern end, where it is subtended by mountains which were estimated to have a height of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet within the range of the eye.* Its waters are perfectly fresh and peculiarly agreeable to drink, and it abounds in delicious fish, whilst its banks are grazed by red oxen of large size, some of them having stupendously long horns. Oxen are indeed common over nearly all the region examined, for the *tsetse fly*, the scourge of the more southern African countries, in which Livingstone travelled, is unknown.

A singular phenomenon of blindness affected for some time both the travellers. Whilst exposed in the arid, hilly coast range, and also in the plateau land, to a fierce and glaring sun, their sight was un-

* Since this address was delivered the British Museum has acquired a curious, large, old Portuguese manuscript map of the world, on the Mercator's projection, made by Antonio Sances, in 1623, which shows how much general knowledge of the interior of Africa was possessed at that period by the Portuguese. On this vellum map, the author distinctly places one large body of water in the centre of Africa, and in the parallel of Zanzibar. Although all the details are inaccurate, and he makes the Congo flow out of this lake to the west, and another river (representing probably the Zambesi) which is called R. de St. Yurzes from the same to the southeast, still the general notion of great internal waters is there put forth.

Chevalier Pertz has recently discovered in an old MS. in the Royal Library at Berlin that, even in the year 1291, two Genoese navigators, Teodosio Doria and Ugolino Vivaldi, sailed for a certain distance down the west Coast of Africa. Their ships were called *Sant' Antonio* and *Alleganza*, and the last mentioned name has, indeed, remained attached to the most northern of the Canary Islands. It has been erroneously stated in some journals that these Geonese navigators sailed round the Cape of Good Hope.—June 20, 1859.

affected; but on descending into the verdant, well watered, and rich lacustrine expanse of Tanganyika, their sight was dimmed, and gradually they became almost blind—their recovery being slow and imperfect. It was this calamity alone which diminished the number of astronomical observations made by Captain Speke, who lost no opportunity of fixing the latitude and longitude of numerous positions.

When returned to their chief central station in Unyanyembé, Speke, thriving upon hard field work, left his invalid companion in order to reach the great lake Nyanza, the position of which had been pointed out to him by the Arabs, who asserted that it was much longer and larger than Tanganyika, from which it is separated by about 200 miles. In this journey Captain Speke, accompanied by his faithful Beloochees, passed through the district where the chief iron works of the country are carried on; the native blacksmiths smelting the ore with charcoal.

The great lake Nyanza was found to occupy the position assigned to it by the Arabs, and the east longitude being very nearly that of Kazé, viz: $32^{\circ} 47'$,* its southern end was fixed at $2^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat. Ascending a hill and looking northwards, the enterprising traveller could discern nothing beyond the islands termed Ukerewe, but a vast interior sheet of water, which, according to those Arabs, whose information had hitherto proved correct, extended northwards for upwards of 300 miles. Captain Speke, who estimates the breadth of this internal sea at 90 miles near its southern end, further ascertained that it is fed not only by streams flowing from the moun-

tains which separate it from Lake Tanganyika, but also by other streams, many of which, meandering in the lower plateau to the west of the lake, constitute, like the internal rivers described by Livingstone, a watery network which, when supersaturated by the rains, burst and overflow the country.

Seeing that this vast sheet of water extends due northwards, ascertaining by his thermometer that it was nearly 4,000 feet above the sea, and knowing that its meridian was nearly that of the main course of the White Nile, Captain Speke naturally concludes that his Nyanza is the chief source of that mighty stream on the origin of which speculation has been so rife. This view seems to coincide with the theoretical speculation laid before this society by myself in preceding years, and is in accordance with the data worked out by Livingstone, of a great interior watery plateau subtended on its flanks by higher lands, and from which interior plateau the waters escape to the sea by favoring depressions.

The physical configuration of the land to the east of the great Nyanza Lake is indeed strongly in favor of this view. On that side, and at a distance of about 200 miles from its banks, the eastern coast range of Africa rises from 6,000 feet in the latitude of Zanzibar (where it was passed by our travellers) into a lofty range or cluster, of which Kilimanjaro forms the southern and Kenia a northern peak.

If the assertion of Rebmann and Krapf be accepted, that perpetual snow lies on those mountains, though the able critical essay of Cooley† had induced me to suppose that these missionaries might have

* Lunar observations were made at this station.

† See Cooley's "Inner Africa Laid Open," p. 126.

been somewhat misled, the summits of these mountains must have an altitude of upwards of 18,000 feet. At all events it is granted that they are the highest points of this coast range. Now, whilst streams descending from the western flank of Kenia (Kilimanjaro is too far to the south) may probably be feeders of the great Nyanza Lake, which occupies a long lateral north and south depression in the plateau on the west, we know from its meridian as now fixed that the direction of this fresh water sea points directly to Garbo, the spot in latitude 3° north reached by M. Ulivi, as related by Brun-Rollet, a Sardinian, who had established a trading post at Belenia, in latitude $4^{\circ} 50'$ north, on the White Nile, in 1851. The north and south direction of the Nyanza, which Speke believes to reach from south latitude $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $3^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, brings us in fact beyond the Garbo of Ulivi and Brun-Rollet.*

The variations which occur in the height of the waters at different seasons, in the interior plateau country surrounding the great lake, were strikingly described to Captain Speke by the Arabs, when they assured him that at one season of the year the water lilies were so abundant as to enable the traveller to pass over a wide river by treading on their broad and thick floating leaves, showing how flat the country must be, and how sluggish are the streams.

Let us hope that when reinvigorated by a year's rest the undaunted Speke may receive every encouragement to proceed from Zanzibar to his old station, and thence carry

out to demonstration the view which he now maintains, that the Lake Nyanza is the main source of the Nile. Considering the vast difficulties which beset the traveller who attempts to penetrate southwards by ascending the Nile, it seems to be preferable that the effort should be made from Zanzibar, where Captain Speke is sure of being heartily supported by the Sultan, and whence, taking men on whom he could rely, he can certainly calculate on reaching the Lake Nyanza in good plight, for that zone of Africa which he has passed through is now ascertained to be occupied by a much more tranquil people than those of the countries north and south of it.

On former occasions I contended that the periodical overflow of the waters from the internal fresh water lakes was explicable by the fact that, at certain periods of the year, differing, of course, in different latitudes, the rain-fall of several months would at last so supersaturate the interior plateau lands and lakes as to produce periodical annual discharges. That the lofty mountains of the coast range, of which Kenia is the chief peak, may throw off certain feeders of the White Nile, just as the mountains of Abyssinia feed the Blue Nile, must probably be the case; but whilst it may be admitted that little snow may occupy the peaks or summits of Kilimanjaro and Kenia, I am of opinion with the learned Cooley† that the elevation and mass of these mountains are not such as would sustain a vast range of snow and ice, the melting of which would account for the

* M. Jomard has analysed and compared the discoveries of M. Brun-Rollet, who gives some information derived from De Angelis, who resided at Belenia in 1851, which is worthy of attention. But speculations founded on such uncertain data are of no great value.

† This acute scholar has shown his power as a comparative geographer by a close analysis of the *questio vexata* respecting the Nile of the ancients, and shows that the

annual rise of the Nile. Even if it be assumed that this is really a snowy chain, the exact periodical rise of the Nile could never be caused by a periodical melting of its snows, since the power of the sun under the Equator is so nearly equable throughout the year, that it must operate in filling the streams which descend from the mountains with pretty much the same amount of water at all seasons. The great phenomenon of the periodic rise of the Nile is, it seems to me, much more satisfactorily explained by the annual overflow of a vast interior watery plateau, which is, thanks to Captain Speke, ascertained to have an altitude much more than adequate to carry the stream down to Khartum, where the Nile is believed to flow at a height of less than 1,500 feet above the sea; and as the river below that point passes through an arid country, and is fed by no lateral streams, it is to the southern, central, and well watered regions that we must look for the periodic supply.

On consulting Captain Speke respecting the rainy season of that part of the interior of Africa which lies between Ujiji and Unyanyembé, I find that in about east longitude 30° and south latitude 5° the rains commence on the 15th November and end on the 15th May, during which period of six months they fall in an almost continuous down-pour. Farther northward, where the Lake Nyanza lies, the rainy season, in the common order of events, would commence, he supposes, somewhat later, and probably

at a time which will account for the periodical rise of the Nile at Cairo on the 18th June. In support of this view, Captain Speke states that the river Malagarazi, which drains the surplus waters from the south-east slope of the mountains between the Lakes Nyanza and Tanganyika, when first crossed by the expedition, was within its banks, but on the 5th June it had quite overflowed them and constituted a stream 100 yards broad, running westward into the depressed lake of Tanganyika. Now, as according to the Arabs, and other intelligent men with whom he conversed, the whole region to the northward of the mountain in question, *i. e.*, beneath and to the north of the Equator, is an extensive marshy plateau, intersected by some large and innumerable smaller streams, all feeders of Lake Nyanza, we have only to suppose that at the close of the rainy season the great discharge occurs, and we then have in these data strong grounds for believing, that the theory which I ventured to propound to this society as the best explanation of the overflow of the Zambesi of Livingstone, as well as of the Congo and other African rivers, will also be found to be applicable to the Nile.

In concluding this notice of the labors destined to clear up the problem of the real sources of the Nile, I must express my thanks to Mr. McQueen for his efforts to collate all the data concerning the ascents of the White Nile from the expedition sent by Mahomed Ali in 1839 to that of Don Angelis, which Brun-Rollet accompanied in 1851, and

true Nile of Ptolemy was the Blue Nile, which descends from the mountains of Abyssinia. He also shows that the great lakes of the Nile of Ptolemy are at the Equator—a view now confirmed by the researches of Speke. As to Kilimanjaro, he says it is “an insulated mountain in a sea-like plain, and on a fifth scale of the magnitude required for maintaining perpetual snow near the Equator.” See also his work, “Inner Africa Laid Open,” in which he explains the existence of a great sea or lake in the interior of Eastern Africa.

when the party reached $3^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, 31° east longitude. Adding to information obtained from natives and Arabs, and citing Lucan and other ancient authors to the same effect, Mr. Macqueen contends that a lofty mountain to the southeast of the cataracts of Garbo, the last station of Brun-Rollet and his companions, which must be Kenia, is the chief feeder of the White Nile, and that the river Tumbesi, spoken of by the African King of Bari, is really the Tumbiri heard of by Dr. Krapf.

Now, even if this view be sustained, it seems to me to be quite compatible with the fresh knowledge obtained by Captain Speke, and his inference, that the Nyanza is the chief feeder of the White Nile. For the southern extremity of this great inland lake is but $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the Equator, whilst its western shore is probably not more than 150 miles from the lofty mountain of Kenia. Hence, seeing that Nyanza is about 4,000 feet only above the sea, and that the eastern mountains, under the Equator, are much higher, there is every probability that this vast sheet of water may be fed from the east by streams flowing from Kenia, as it is ascertained to be supplied from the southwest and west by other rivers flowing from the mountains, which separate this

high sheet of water from the depressed Lake Tanganyika.*

If, then, it should eventually be proved that the Lake Nyanza contributes its annual surplus waters to the White Nile, so may it then be fairly considered as the main source of the great river; the more so when we see that its southern end is farther to the south, or more remote from the embouchure, than any other portion of the Nilotic water-parting.† On the other hand, the high mountains which flank the great stream on the east, and probably supply it with some of its waters, may by other geographers be rather viewed as the main and original source. These are the only remaining portions of the great problem which have to be worked out—a problem which it has been the desideratum of all ages to unravel, and one which, according to Lucan, made Julius Cæsar exclaim, that to gain this knowledge he would even abandon the civil war‡—a problem which Nero sent his centurions to determine, and which, by the last discovery of Captain Speke, seems certainly now to approach nearly to a satisfactory solution.

Before we descend to the mouth of the Nile, and consider the nature of its delta, I must say that our excellent Swiss correspondent, M.

* Mr. Edw. Heneage informs me that Botero, in his "*Relationi Universali*," (Venice, 1640,) says that the eastern Nile flows out of a lake 220 miles long, situated under the Equator; and he places the sources of the western branch of that river about S. lat. 9° , close to the sources of the Zaire or Congo, and what may also be intended for the origin of the Zambesi.

† Although both White Nile and Blue Nile are fed by many affluents, the remarkable physical feature of the great stream below their junction is that in a course of 1,200 miles it is not increased by the addition of any lateral waters. On this feature, as well as on the parallelism of its course to the great N. and S. depression of the Red sea, on the fertilizing powers of its waters, and on the periodicity of its flood, the reader will do well to consult the article "*Mediterranean Sea*," *Edinburgh Review*, vol. cvi, which is from the pen of our accomplished associate, Sir Henry Holland.

‡ "*Spes sit mihi certa videndi*."

Niliacæ fontes bellum civile relinquam—LUCAN, *Book 10*.
(As quoted by Mr. Macqueen.)

Ziegler, has communicated to us some very interesting further details respecting the people who inhabit the northern declivities of the mountains of Abyssinia, as transmitted by his countryman, M. Werner Munzinger. The historical sketch of the affairs which have taken place of late years in Abyssinia, and particularly in the region bordering on the land of the Bogos, is accompanied by a map and dialects of that curious people. African scholars, as well as geographers, will anxiously look to the publication of the manuscripts of M. Munzinger; his map extends from 15° to 17° north latitude, and east longitude 33° to 38° east of Paris.

Delta of the Nile—Suez Canal.—Whilst Captain Speke was determining the position of the great lake which may prove to be the main source of the Nile, the distinguished surveyor of the Mediterranean, Captain Spratt, was working out the interesting problem of the effect of the prevailing wave influence on the deposits discharged at the mouth of the greatest of the African streams, and his results have just been published by Her Majesty's government. Examining the sea shore and sea bottom at different depths along the whole coast of Egypt, and distinguishing the real composition of the detritus brought down by the river from other adjacent deposits, he distinctly shows that the wave stroke from the west, influenced by the prevailing northwesterly winds, has for ages been impeding the transport of any Nile deposits either to the west or into the depths of the Mediterranean on the north, but has constantly driven them to the east.

Through this unvarying natural process, Alexandria, which is on the west of the Nile mouth, has been kept free from silt, whilst the

deltoid accumulations of the river have in the historic era successively choked up and ruined the harbors of Rosetta and Damietta, and have formed a broader zone in the bay of Pelusium than on any part of the coast. Again, he shows that the prevailing northwesterly wind has produced precisely the same effect upon those dunes and blown sands on the coast lands which, destroying habitations and fertile fields, fill up depressions; all these dunes being derived from those sands which have originally been carried out by the Nile from the interior of Africa, then thrown up on the shore, and afterwards transported eastwards by the prevailing winds.

With the establishment of such data, the result of many soundings at sea and much close observation on land, illustrated in three maps and two plates of sections, Captain Spratt contends, in the spirit of a fair inductive reasoner, that the proposal of M. Lesseps to form a large ship canal in the low countries between Suez and the Bay of Pelusium is wholly unwarranted—1st. Because that bay of the Mediterranean into which the canal is to open is so continuously and regularly silting up that no amount of dredging could contend against a great local law of nature, and hence that no permanent port could be formed there. 2d. That the blown sands drifted from the west would be constantly filling up the canal. 3d. That the very incoherent condition of the ground in which the canal has to be cut (being nothing more than the Nilotic sands accumulated in former days) would not sustain a steady body of water, and that all attempts to clear out its unceasing infillings of matter would be impracticable.

In this powerfully argued paper, Captain Spratt quotes the authority

of the French savant, M. Lepiré, who accompanied the First Consul to Egypt in 1800, as a sanction to his conclusions.

With an extended and accurate acquaintance as a maritime surveyor of the deltas which the Danube and various rivers throw out into the Mediterranean, Captain Spratt proves that the arguments used by M. Lesseps, as drawn from other localities in favor of his project, are, in fact, directly hostile to it. Thus, the Malamocco entrance to Venice is to the windward side of the river Po, and therefore freed from its deltoid deposits, just as Alexandria is exempted from those of the Nile. Again, in the Black Sea the deltoid accumulations of the mouth of the Danube are chiefly to the leeward of its mouth, whilst in both these cases powerful currents tend to keep open channels which do not exist in the sluggish water of the Bay of Pelusium.

In corroboration of his statements, numerous specimens of sand and mud, brought up by the dredgings of Captain Spratt, are deposited in the Museum of Practical Geology; and his pregnant words which follow may well be commended to the attentive consideration of the French government and nation, before they get further involved in carrying out the project of a great ship canal:

"In a gigantic engineering project, involving such an enormous outlay for its construction as well as its annual maintenance, as these facts suggest, it is necessary that the commercial interests invited to speculate in it should thoroughly understand it, so as to form an opinion whether millions of money will not be fruitlessly lost in the depths of the sea, as I must believe will be the case. The experience of the past in the difficulties of engineering against similar hydraulic

and physical conditions elsewhere should not be forgotten, and to none are such facts as are here stated of more value and of more real importance than to M. Lesseps and the international commission. At least, such is the humble opinion of those whose only object is to arrive at the truth of nature's laws, and to suggest to others the consideration of those truths, before blindly engineering against them, and thence to be certain of the cost and results before undertaking a work that will have to contend against so vast an amount of physical difficulties in perpetuity."

These conclusions of Captain Spratt are entirely in unison with the observations of my gallant friend Commander Pim, communicated to our society at one of our recent meetings, as resulting from a visit to Egypt, which he made when he was the companion of our associate, Mr. Robert Stephenson. That eminent civil engineer has for some time, indeed, arrived at a similar opinion, and has put forth other arguments which seem to me to be as unanswerable as those of Captain Spratt.

The Niger Expedition.—The unfortunate shipwreck of the *Pleiad* on the rocks near Rabba, and the check given to the expedition under Dr. W. B. Baikie, which left England early in 1857, were alluded to in my last year's address. I now learn from Mr. D. T. May, R. N., who has returned to England, that less than twenty miles above Rabba the River Niger, or Quorra, divides into several rocky, intricate channels. Consul Beecroft in the *Ethiope*, in 1845, safely navigated the most available of these passages; but the voyagers of 1857 were not so fortunate, and the steamer was totally lost on the rocks. Most of the property was, however, saved, and

the neighboring bank became the headquarters of the expedition for a whole year. The rocks forming the banks of the river where the shipwreck took place are composed of highly inclined strata of hard sandstone. All the specimens of this rock which I have examined, whether brought home by Mr. May or sent by the admiralty, belong to the same light-colored, hard, sub-crystalline, pinkish sandstone, with very fine flakes of white mica; the successive layers (which are much foliated) being strikingly covered by thin elongated crystals of black tourmaline.* The rock has altogether the appearance of having undergone considerable metamorphosis, and much elevation and disturbance. Geodes of pure white quartz, with large micaceous coatings, also occur. As soon as the party had become somewhat settled, it was determined to make a direct overland communication by Yoruba with Lagos, and Mr. May offering himself for this service, accomplished it satisfactorily, as explained in a notice laid before the society. In the meantime Lieut. Glover made journeys up the river, visiting Wawa and Busa, and definitely ascertained the impracticability of navigating the river for a few miles beyond the spot of the encampment, a waterfall at Waru being an impassable barrier even for canoes in any season.

Mr. May having waited on the sea coast, expecting another steamer from England, at last returned to the encampment through Yoruba, and then set out on a more extended journey, with a view to exploring the country, and of establishing postal communication in a line from Lagos to the confluence. Having first travelled to Hadan,

(the road between Lagos and Hadan being well known and used,) he passed eastward, and journeyed for many weeks through the previously unvisited districts in Ife, Ijesha, Igbouma, Yagha, &c., being warmly received, and observing everywhere that the people were quiet, orderly, and industrious; though these good qualities are here and there broken in upon by marauding or slave catching armies, sent into the Yoruban country by powerful neighbors. The details of this journey were communicated to the Foreign Office in January last, and will, I presume, soon reach the society.

Approaching to within fifty or sixty miles of the confluences of the Quorra and Chadda rivers, Mr. May was compelled to alter his route, and proceed northwards, visiting the ruined famous town Ladi, crossing the Quorra at Shaw, and journeying thence on the north side of the river through Nupe to Rabba.

Lieutenant Glover had during this time also visited the coast by Mr. May's first route, and was now there waiting to pilot up the river the steamer which was at last coming to the relief of the party. Dr. Baikie and the other members of the expedition had been chiefly employed during the year in cultivating a good understanding with their neighbors, reducing their language, &c., whilst the energies of Mr. Barton were amply occupied on the botany of this part of Africa. In October, 1858, just a twelvemonth after the settlement of the expedition at the spot in question, the Sunbeam steamer arrived, the whole party were then embarked, and proceeded down the river to Fernando Po, there to recruit the health of the officers and men, and make arrangements for farther exploration. Dur-

* I reiterate the expression of my deep regret (see vol. xxvii President's Address, p. clxvi) that no member of this expedition is versed in geology or mineralogy.

ing the twelvemonth's residence in Nupe the most friendly relations were maintained with the king, his brother, and chiefs, and the natives generally; supplies being often received overland from Lagos.

At Fernando Po, (November, 1858,) a reorganization having taken place, and the preparations being completed, the party again set out, now in the steamer Rainbow, built and sent for the purpose, and endeavored to reascend the river. But it was then found that this vessel, which draws four feet of water, could not ascend the Niger even in the month of January; the waters subsiding until June, when they increase. In consequence, the party was obliged again to return to the sea, and since have set out upon the land journey from Lagos to Rabba, (upon the route opened up by Mr. May,) whence it is purposed to proceed with an expedition the friendly objects of which must by this time have made a due impression on the native chiefs, and from which we may anticipate the gain of much knowledge when all the acquisitions of Dr. Baikie and his associates are unfolded.

Livingstone or Zambesi Expedition.—With the exception of the accounts we received last autumn of the arrival of the great South African explorer in the Zambesi, of his ascent of the river in the little Ma-Robert to a great distance above Tete, of his again meeting with his old friends the Makololo, and his subsequent descent of the stream—data with which the public are already well acquainted—we have no news respecting the ulterior progress of this important expedition. If no new geographical discovery should be speedily communicated, let us recollect that the main object of Livingstone, who is now one of Her Majesty's consuls, is to estab-

lish entrepots for trade and commerce high up the river; and, as a prelude to such arrangements, it was most cheering to us all to learn that his staunch friends, the Makololo, had persevered in waiting for his return in a tract distant from their native land. The charts and maps of the river banks, executed by my young geological friend Mr. Thornton, are very creditable performances. Mr. Baines, the artist, has laid before us a clear statement of the difficulties overcome in navigating the river, through rocks and shoals, with little depth of water, and the skill of Livingstone himself has been put to the test in acting, as he terms it, the part of "skipper" in the absence of Commander Bedingfeld. Whatever may be the other products derived from this region of Africa, there is a fair probability that its splendid hard trees of vast dimensions may afford fine supplies for ship building; and there are persons—including Mr. Lyons M'Leod, lately our consul at Mozambique—who, looking to the general luxuriance of the vegetation, are of opinion that the territory on the Zambesi may be made a corn-exporting country.

The Seychelles.—In his "Notes on the Seychelles," we learn from Mr. Lyons M'Leod that these islands, twenty-nine in number, form an archipelago, which is the most considerable of the dependencies of the island of Mauritius. Extending from $3^{\circ} 33'$ to $5^{\circ} 35'$ south latitude, and from $55^{\circ} 15'$ to $56^{\circ} 10'$ east longitude, they lie at a distance of 915 miles from Mauritius, 566 from Madagascar, and 1,470 miles from the continent of India. First discovered by Vasco di Gama during his second voyage to India in 1502, they were explored, in 1742, by Captain Lazare Picault, who took

possession of them in the name of the King of France, since which date they have been called by their present name, after the then French marine minister. Mahé, the principal island, is about 17 miles long and four miles broad; it attains an elevation of 2,000 feet in height, and may be seen at a distance of 12 to 15 leagues. The chief mass consists of hard granitic rock, the soil varied and productive, watered with numerous rivulets, and being well wooded, the scenery is very picturesque.

On the east side of the island the magnificent bay or roadstead, Port Victoria, about 4 miles deep and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, could contain from 300 to 400 vessels, while in the harbor five or six sail of the line might be safely moored, with sufficient room for smaller vessels.

Hurricanes and gales of wind are never known there. From 1817 to 1827 a flourishing and lucrative cotton trade was carried on at the Seychelles; though the plant, which is of fine quality, has not yet been placed in competition with *sea-island* quality of Georgia, in the United States.

The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly, and no tobacco is superior to that raised at the Seychelles. Timber, for shipbuilding, furniture, and all domestic purposes, is to be found in abundance. The sperm whale is fished near the Seychelles, and turtle abound. The working population, however, is scant, and during the last year two-thirds of the cloves which are produced by the remains of the spice gardens were left on the ground for want of labor to save them.

"This love of the ocean," says Mr. M'Leod, "might be turned to advantage by encouraging maritime pursuits and commercial relations between these islands, Madagascar,

and the whole of the east seaboard of Africa." Specimens of cotton, woods for building purposes, orchilla weed, the *COCO-DE-MER*, (found only on these islands,) and specimens of the woods may be seen at the rooms of our society, all brought home by the author of that memoir from which I have extracted the preceding matter.

The same zealous officer wrote to me in 1857 from Mozambique, advocating the establishment of steam postal communication between Aden, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope. From England, via Aden, letters are delivered at Mauritius in 29 days. By the same route, *i. e.* by Aden, a letter might reach Natal in 25 days, and the Cape of Good Hope in 30 days, the steamer calling by the way at Zanzibar and Mozambique. Already it appears that endeavors are making at the Cape to carry out partially the suggestion of Mr. M'Leod by advertisements for tenders to carry on a monthly steam communication between the Cape and Mozambique, and between the former place and Natal, steam vessels have plied once a fortnight for more than two years.

So rapid is the demand for advancement in these parts that the inhabitants of Natal and Mauritius contemplate the establishment of a telegraphic cable between these settlements.

Advices still later from Dr. Livingstone have reached London. A letter from his brother, dated Tete, January 15, says:

"On the 22d of November we all proceeded up the river to explore Kebrabasa, and see if there were any cataracts. Leaving the steamer, which could not stem the current, at the beginning of Kebrabasa, with twelve Makololo, we started on foot with provisions for eight days, a half-caste Portuguese accompanying us. The weather was oppressively hot, and

the way terribly rough. I never was so exhausted in all my life as during the first two days' march. After that I was less fatigued, though travelling much further. The second day seemed like walking in an oven. When we halted for the night the Makololo got grass or small branches with leaves, and spread them on the ground, then our blankets over. The six of us slept in a row, thus—1 1 1 1 1 1."

In attempting to pursue his way, the doctor encountered many difficulties, and in striving to reach a cataract of which he was informed, he had a most toilsome march. "It took them half a day to go half a mile in one place." Even the Makololo were knocked up, and one said "I can go no further."

"The doctor sat still, and watched with some interest whether they would take the backward or forward way. They went forward, and he followed, as did the Makololo, though with sore blistered feet, on the burning rocks. Soon they came upon a fisherman mending his net, who pointed out a way which led them in a little while to a spot from which they could see the cataract. It seemed about thirty feet high—a slope, not perpendicular—and the rocks rising one thousand feet on either side of the river. As the river, when full, rises from ten to one hundred feet in that region, there is a possibility that there is smooth water then, and while the river remains full a rise of two feet completely does away with a sloping fall of five feet; below it was quite smooth when the doctor returned. However, we shall go to see it next month."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following highly interesting letter, from Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, was received by Sir Geo. Grey on the morning of his departure from the Cape for England:

RIVER SHIRE, June 1, 1859.

My dear Sir George:—We have lately discovered a very fine lake by getting up this river in the steam launch about one hundred miles, and then marching some fifty more on foot. It is called Shirwa, and Lake Ngami is a mere pond in comparison. It is moreover particularly interesting from the fact, reported by the

natives on its shores, that it is separated by a strip of land of only five or six miles in width, from Nyanja, or Lake N'yiuyes, the stars, which Burton has gone to explore. We could hear nothing of his party at Shirwa, and having got no European news since you kindly sent some copies of the Times last year, we are quite in the dark as to whether he succeeded or not. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter but drinkable. It abounds in fishes, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. We discovered, also, by examining partially a branch of the Shire, called Ruo, that one portion of Shirwa is not more than thirty miles distant from a point that may easily be reached by this launch, which by newspaper measurement draws thirteen inches, and actually thirty-one inches. The Lake Shirwa is very grand. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty green mountains. Dzomba—or as the people nearest it say, Zomba—is over 6,000 feet high, of the same shape as Table Mountain, but inhabited on the top; others are equally high, but inaccessible. It is a high land region—the lake itself being about 2,000 feet above the sea. It is twenty or thirty miles wide, and fifty or sixty long. On going some way up a hill we saw in the far distance two mountain tops, rising like little islands on a watery horizon. An inhabited mountain island stands near where we first came to it. From the size of the waves, it is supposed to be deep. Mr. Maclear will show you the map. Dr. Kirk and I, with fifteen Makololo, formed the land party. The country is well peopled, and very much like Loando. In the middle of the country many streams rise out of bogs; the vegetation is nearly identical also. Never saw so much cotton grown as among the Mangano of the Shire and Shirwa valleys—all spin and weave it. These are the latitudes which I have always pointed out as the cotton and sugar lands. They are pre-eminently so; but such is the disinterestedness of some people that labor is exported to Bourbon instead of being employed here. The only trade the people have is that of slaves, and the only symptoms of impudence we met were from a party of Bajana slave traders; but they changed their deportment instantly on hearing that we were English and not Portuguese. There are no Maravi at or near Shirwa—they are all west of the shire; so that this lake can scarcely be called Lake Maravi. The Portuguese know nothing of it; but the Minister who claimed (Blue Book for 1857) the honor of first traversing the

African continent for two black men with Portuguese names, must explain why they did not cross Shirwa. It lies some forty or fifty miles on each side of the latitude of Mozambique. They came to

Tete only, and lacked at least four hundred miles of Mozambique. We go back to Shirwa in July, and may make a push for Niyingeze.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

[Continued from page 338.]

Sierra Leone.

BY GEO. W. S. HALL, ESQ.

CHAPTER SEVENTH.

CHRISTIAN AFRICANS—THE TIMMANEE, ARKUS AND EBOES—CREOLES—WEST INDIANS—VISIT TO CATHEDRAL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL—BISHOP BOWEN.

Although Mahomedan Africans have so far resisted the influence of Christian missionaries, such has by no means been the case with the heathen who have found a refuge in the colony; Christianity with its civilizing influences has wrought great changes among them.

Of the present colonial population, composed, as it chiefly is, of liberated Africans and their descendants, a large proportion are Christians; there being, I believe, over 10,000 communicants in the several churches. Moreover, at the time of taking the last census, it was found that out of a population of 44,501* over 36,000 had renounced idolatry and become attendants upon Christian worship. Of these, some few belonged to the Timmanee, Bullom, and other heathen tribes in the vicinity of the colony, and were converted by direct missionary influence exerted upon them while residing in it.

Others, members of these tribes, were in early life given by their parents or guardians as apprentices to missionaries or colonists; but by far the greater proportion of real converts and nominal Christians are to be found among those liberated from slave ships. These being members of different tribes, and for the most part far removed from their native homes and the influences which there surrounded them, were more easily induced to profess a religion which was presented as a part of the civilized life then before them. Although free, they were obliged to remain in the colony and under the protection of its laws, as the natives in its vicinity would most gladly have re-enslaved them; to do this they had to adopt civilized habits and modes of obtaining a livelihood. Many, especially all those supposed to be under age, were, on landing, as before stated, apprenticed by government for a term of years to colonists and members of their own tribes who were already so far civilized as to be capable of instructing them. All these advantages of control could not be exercised by missionaries among the adjacent tribes; but the

* NOTE.—

Episcopalians	-	-	-	13,863
Presbyterians	-	-	-	5
Wesleyan Methodists	-	-	-	13,946
African Methodists	-	-	-	5,134
Baptists	-	-	-	462
Lady Huntington's	-	-	-	2,849
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	46

Jews, (white)	-	-	-	3
Mahomedans	-	-	-	2,001
Pagans	-	-	-	6,192

44,501

Martin's British Colonies.

constant association of members of these tribes with the newly converted and civilized Africans has greatly aided missionary effort among them.

The Timmanee country lies east of the colony, on the south side of the Sierra Leone river, and divides that of the Bulloms; who, it is said, once owned the entire region from the Kissy river to the Sherbro. The Timmanees are also mixed with the Bullom people in the eastern section of their country, opposite to Sierra Leone.

The land for the settlement of the colony was purchased of the Timmanees; and although they were induced soon after to join a few disaffected settlers in what proved to be an unsuccessful attack upon it, they are now its sworn allies, and large numbers of them are at all times to be seen in Freetown. Most of these are young people, and are employed as clerks and day laborers, while some have learned to practice various mechanical arts. Like the Kroomen, the Tammanees are good boatmen, and often ship on board men-of-war and trading vessels in that capacity. They are also timbercutters, cultivators of rice, bennis seed, ground-nuts, and manufacturers of oil and charcoal, all of which are bought and sold by them in Freetown. A rice trader generally hires a house of a resident and levies a tax of one-sixth, or thereabouts, per bushel upon each purchaser for the payment of his rent. Timmanee and Bullom rice is raised on meadow land, and is whiter and of larger grain than that brought from the Sherbro country. Charcoal is generally made from the saucy wood; the bark of which tree is often prepared in decoction, and thus given by most of the Pagan people of western Africa to persons suspected of witchcraft or any other crime. If the individual

"spews" up the nauseous draught within a certain specified time, he is considered to be innocent; but otherwise, he is condemned as guilty, and compelled to drink it in greater quantities, while his persecutors beat and drag him about until he falls to the earth in complete exhaustion.

The Timmanees are mostly heathen; but a few have become Mahomedans through the influence of the Marabouts, or priests, who frequently visit their towns, and for whom they entertain great respect. In Freetown many assume the Mandingo dress, and are often taken by strangers for members of that tribe; but, though less intelligent, they are more handsome than the Mandingoes, and their women are often very beautiful. One of my earliest acquaintances in Freetown was the son of a Nova Scotia settler by a Timmanee woman. He was educated in England, and has for twenty years or more been a writer in the mixed commission court. Long before I knew him he became a member of the Methodist church, and has always taken a friendly and Christian interest in the welfare of his mother's people; though not engaged in business himself, he has been able to influence and aid many of them who have visited or settled in Freetown for employment or trade purposes, and to train and place in good hands many Timmanee boys and girls whose parents were willing to have them civilized. He early married the mulatto daughter of a white resident, and has several children, all of whom have been well educated in the mission schools at Freetown.

His wife and children participate in his missionary spirit, and I have seldom visited his house without finding one or all of them engaged in the work. He is, however, but

one of many others whom birth or Christian benevolence has influenced in taking a like course; though all have not the same pecuniary ability or had similar advantages of education.

Of the many tribes represented by the liberated population at Sierra Leone, those called Arkus and Eboes are the most numerous and civilized.

The "Arkus," or "Yorubas," as they are generally called by missionaries, are from the region of country interior to Lagos, in the Bight of Benin. All speak dialects of the same language, but are members of sixteen or more different tribes, some of which are independent, while others are tributary to their more powerful neighbors, including even the Fulahs. Great objection is made to the term "Yorubas," as applied to those who do not belong to this tribe; but all accept the nick-name of Aku, or Oku, which is the word used in salutation by all the tribes.

Some of these people are idolaters, while others have been converted by the Fulahs to Mahomedanism. Many of the former are worshippers of thunder, which is represented among them by a wooden image, the hands and arms of which rest close upon the body, while a thin block of wood covers the head. They have also what are termed the Axes of "Sheango," or Thunder, which are small pieces of wood about ten inches in length, with heavy nobs upon one end. They believe that "Sheango" strikes his victims with this weapon. Childless women worship an imaginary Deity called "Obbatala," which is represented by the images of two children, with full breasts, and to which they sacrifice birds and rats. They also receive greegrees from the priests, upon which they sprinkle the blood of their sacrifices. Like

other heathen Africans, they propitiate the devil, whom they call "Easha," and personify by any emblem which the priest may choose to prepare. Their priests and priestesses are not of lineal descent, but selected according to their peculiar fitness for the performance of the requisite duties. In "Ife," a large town, only three days' journey inland from Lagos, human beings are sometimes sacrificed to the supposed deities.

Yet men and women belonging to these tribes, are every where met with in Freetown—no longer possessed with devils, but clothed and in their right mind. A few, however, of all tribes still adhere to their early habits, and bow in secret before those images and other objects which the law forbids them to worship openly.

Ibo is the name of a town on the right bank of the Niger; and the terms Ibo, and Eboe, are applied, in Sierra Leone, to all Africans coming from the Niger Delta, and even those from the Bonny and New Calabar rivers. They speak different languages, but are all somewhat allied to each other, and their habits of life and general characteristics are very similar.

These tribes are mostly heathen, and, though intelligent and industrious, are very vicious and revengeful. A majority of those now living in Sierra Leone have become civilized, and many of them Christians. Yet they still retain their national characteristics to a great extent, and are very clannish. Strange and, to the believing, startling stories are sometimes told of the uncivilized Eboes upon those against whom they had cause for anger or bitterness; they are said to be adepts at poisoning with

native herbs, and to use them freely; but most of these tales originate in the minds of their enemies who have become ashamed to believe in witchcraft as the never failing cause of death, and are endeavoring to find out some more tangible yet mysterious cause. In this disposition they hardly exceed those who lived even in days of modern history, when no member of a royal family could die without suspicion of poison being excited.

Early in the morning after my arrival in Freetown harbor our vessel was boarded by two Eboe merchants whom I had known in 1849. They were a Mr. Wm. Lewis and a Mr. McFoy; the faces of each were marked by tattooed lines emblematic of their nationality, but their dress and manners well became them as civilized and respectable merchants, though one far exceeded the other in refinement of manner. Mr. Lewis is a man of sterling worth, and possesses considerable influence in the Methodist community. In his capacity as agent for a new church then being built, he purchased a quantity of lumber from our supercargo, and, though a shrewd buyer, his integrity of character was unmistakable. His business is that of a retail dealer and purchaser of ginger, ground-nuts, hides, and gold from colonists and natives, which he again barter off with wholesale dealers and importers. He is generally estimated to be worth from £1,000 to £5,000. His friend McFoy is engaged in the same kind of business, and may be worth a like amount. I was told that he had very recently purchased a house on one of the main streets in town for £500. Another Eboe, named Pratt, has a shop on the same street over which he lives, and he is thought to possess a nett capital of £5,000, or

\$25,000. He is also a member of the Methodist church, and, like his countryman, Ezzidoe, gave £100 to aid in building the church edifice which was then being erected nearly opposite to his place of residence. Mr. Pratt has risen to his present position of wealth and social influence in spite of great early disadvantages, he being a liberated slave, and it is said addicted to bad habits in his youth. He made his money by importing supplies for the officers and men of Her Majesty's squadron. He has visited England, and while there was much petted by several aristocratic personages, of whose attention he is not a little proud. His own son, now a clerk with him, was sent to England for an education; and, like many others, has it in his power to demonstrate how far an educated African, one degree removed from heathenism, can excel his native parent in acting out the principles of civilized society. In many like cases the success of the father has contributed to ruin the son—a thing of such every day occurrence elsewhere as to be hardly worthy of remark, but more seriously felt in Sierra Leone, where every man who possesses a fair education and a practical acquaintance with the customs of other countries may, by pursuing an upright and industrious course, prove a treasure of great value to that mixed population. Doubtless there are many such, and I presume the Rev. Samuel Crowther, an Aku clergyman of the church mission, may be of the number; but I have yet to see a native African who, after living with his heathen parents up to the age of ten years, has become civilized in every particular—one to whom the shreds of barbarism did not still cling and occasionally weigh him down by the force of

superstition or gross ignorance, and against which he might vigorously but vainly strive. This is so uniformly the case, that all Europeans, whether missionaries or intelligent government officers, watch with earnest interest the progress and habits of the Creole youth, especially such as have had the advantage of association and schooling in England.

Owing to the timely assistance rendered by the Maroons in suppressing the rebellion of the Nova Scotia settlers they became the favorites of government, and positions of trust were granted to them in preference to the Nova Scotians, though the latter were much better fitted for them; the result was, that up to a recent date nearly all offices of trust and responsibility were held by the whites.

After the emancipation act, liberating the blacks in the West Indies, took effect, the English government began to select young men of color from those islands to fill many official positions in its African colonies. This course was pursued partly from a philanthropic desire to elevate the colored man, but quite as much because he was found to be constitutionally better prepared to withstand the influence of African malaria. A few of the Creole youth were selected as writers in the different departments and to fill various minor places; but the offices of colonial secretary, collector of customs, and most like positions of high trust, were at the death or resignation of their white incumbents filled by colored men from the West Indies. The Creole population now begins to look for a change which shall elevate them to places which their fathers could by no means be permitted to fill; but it is thought by others that so long as the influence of liberated

Africans predominates in the colony the responsibility of government must continue to rest, as at present, upon whites, and with few exceptions educated West Indians.

On the Sabbath after my arrival at Sierra Leone I attended morning service in the cathedral, which is a fine stone edifice erected many years since at considerable expense to the government, and capable of seating over one thousand persons. The occasion was one of great interest, as Bishop Bowen, who had just arrived out, was to preach for the first time; yet it could only interest those who believed in the word of God. The governor and family, with the chief military officers, occupied the old-fashioned high-backed pews to the left of the pulpit, and the barrack soldiers (all blacks) were marched into seats reserved for them in the body of the church, but near the door; all other pews were occupied by a well-dressed and attentive congregation of citizens.

The choir in the small gallery over the front entrance to the church was composed of at least fifty boys and girls, all under sixteen years of age, who were led by their teacher, a Creole black man. They chaunted the psalms and sang the hymns, assisted by a few of the congregation, in a manner that would not discredit those who had received greater advantages. I had before heard the same children during the week, when nearly two hundred were collected together in the upper room of a government school-house near the cathedral. The school was a primary one, and when full numbered two hundred and eighty scholars. It was under the direction of a Creole superintendent, with his six assistants; two mornings in each week being devoted to instructing them in vocal music.

After church I went with a friend to the Sunday school room in the building above referred to, and found nearly two hundred children assembled. I was permitted to take a class, and chose one of seven boys, the oldest of whom was fifteen years of age. One about nine years old, dressed only in a loose gown, was, like many others, similarly dressed, the son of liberated Aku parents. All could read well; and the youngest, who was seven years old, could clearly and rapidly repeat any portion of the church catechism. I have never seen a more orderly school than this, nor children more attentive while being addressed by their pastor and bishop. Bishop Bowen was a strong-minded, practical man, with a thorough knowledge of human nature, and, so far as became him, the manners of a man who had seen much of the world; he was also frank and warm-hearted, qualities which well fitted him to superintend missionary operations in Africa, where good sense and sound judgment are essential to complete success. It is now less than two years since Bishop Bowen commenced

his labors in Africa, and yet several months have elapsed since intelligence reached England of his death. In one of his last charges to his clergy, after noticing several improvements in the colony, he adds: "But more than all this, when we witness the crowded congregations in the mission churches; when we see the people kneeling universally in prayer; hear the almost too loud response from nearly every lip, and then the warmth and heartiness of the song of praise; and, again, meet so many as two-thirds or sometimes three-fourths of the adult congregation crowding to the table of the Lord, many with the marks of former heathenism in their faces; what Christian, I would ask, but would thank God for these things, and would see in those great results the value of missionary labors in general, and would acknowledge the unmistakeable mark of the Divine approbation on the efforts and scriptural principles of that great society which has been such an honored instrument in the hands of God for planting the Church of Christ on these shores."

Vermont Colonization Society.

THE fortieth anniversary of the Vermont Colonization Society was attended on Thursday evening, October 20, in the Brick Church, Montpelier.

Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., president of the society, was in the chair. Scripture was read and prayer offered by Rev. B. W. Smith, of Burlington.

The annual report was made by the secretary, Rev. J. K. Converse, from which it appeared that encouraging progress has been made during the past year. Liberia is thriving.

The colored people of this country are looking toward the land of their ancestors, and evidences are multiplying that the enterprise of colonization in Africa is soon to receive more marked favor.

The report alluded to a recent movement for a *separate organization* for encouraging settlements in Yoruba as unnecessary. The same object can be more economically and effectually accomplished through the Liberian government and the Colonization Society.

Mr. W. M. Davis, a Liberian, now

in this country for the purpose of studying law, was present, and gave some very interesting information respecting his going to Liberia and his views of that country. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and, like many others of "his people," was strongly prejudiced against colonization. But he accidentally made the acquaintance of Ex-President Roberts, at Philadelphia, and started with him, almost without preparation, for Liberia.

When he reached Monrovia, he found everything so much more agreeable than he had expected that he wondered that he had never before ventured to go there. He found himself there "a man," but in this country he was "only a negro."

Liberia, he said, "is a free republic, extending six hundred miles along the coast and indefinitely toward the interior." He thought that, "like this country, all between the two oceans belongs to Liberia," and he hoped yet to see States formed in the interior, all along to the Indian ocean.

The climate is as healthy as any place within the tropics. The soil is fertile. The people are industrious, moral, and happy. Monrovia has about three thousand inhabitants; four churches—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. It has good schools, ministers, lawyers, and tutors. The people have good houses—some worth ten thousand dollars. They raise all kinds of tropical fruits, and they are now directing their attention particularly to agriculture, and especially to the cultivation of cotton. Nothing is wanting but enterprising men and sufficient capital to make Liberia a cotton-growing country. In fine, he thought Liberia the best place for "his people," and he marvelled that so many were unwilling

to go and that so much was said against colonization.

Rev. F. Butler offered the following resolution, with some brief remarks:

Resolved, That the claims of Liberia upon the sympathies, benevolence, and confidence of Americans, as securing the ends of a free colony to Africa, are eminently just and imperative, and that Vermont should not fail of liberal efforts for the early triumph of this great enterprise for the colored race.

Rev. Dr. Wheeler followed with some pertinent and forcible words, which will not soon be forgotten.

He said that Liberia is an *American* colony, having the elements of permanency and progress, and as a worthy issue from *the home*. She justly demands our sympathy and aid. She establishes all the rights of humanity by her commerce and religion and arts of civilization, and secures the soil "in fee simple" to the rightful owner, under a free government, as no other colony on the African continent has ever done. And in this work Vermonters have had a noble part, and they may now well rejoice and gird up their loins for more earnest and liberal efforts.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following officers were appointed:

Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., president; Hon. Carlos Coolidge and Hon. Samuel Kellogg, vice presidents; Rev. John K. Converse, secretary; George W. Scott, esq., treasurer; and Hon. Joseph Howes, auditor.

Managers: Henry Stevens, esq., Hon. Norman Williams, Geo. W. Prichard, esq., Rev. C. C. Parker, Rev. B. B. Newton, Rev. W. H. Lord, Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, John N. Pomeroy, esq., J. G. Stimson, esq., Hon. William Nash, Hon.

Daniel Baldwin, and L. H. Delano, esq

This society is the oldest State organization of the kind in the country, having been formed in the old State House, at Montpelier, October, 1819—only three years after the American Colonization Society was formed at Washington, in 1816, and three years *before* the American colony may be said to have been *planted* in *Liberia*. His

excellency Jonas Galusha was its first president, and the members of the legislature at that time were its first members. Of these, only five or six are now said to be living.

The fortieth anniversary was well attended, in despite of unfavorable weather, and no one present could doubt that the noble spirit and principles of "the fathers" "still live" in their sons.

Q.

From the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY THE PLAN OF QUEENSTOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, SENT TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY BY CAPTAIN WM. T. BAKER, S. R. G. S.

QUEENSTOWN lies in $31^{\circ} 59'$ south latitude, 27° east longitude, at the southern base of the Bonkolo range, and 95 miles north of Grahamstown. The river Kowana, a tributary of the Great Sea, winds in a tortuous rocky bed immediately in front, whilst a vast basin of grass land, varying from three to ten miles in breadth, stretches away to the south. Behind the mountains tower to the height of from 500 to 1,000 feet above the vale the great Haughp, rearing its bluff crest 6,800 feet above the level of the sea, is a very conspicuous feature in the landscape about eight miles due north of the place. The proximity of these mountain ranges subjects Queenstown, occasionally, to very rapid changes of temperature; in winter (in June and July) the tops are often covered with snow, which, however, rarely falls in the valley; the nights are sharp and piercingly cold, while the midday sun is as warm and genial as the hottest day of an English summer. September and October bring frequent hurricanes from the northwest, which sweep down upon the plain with great violence, and have more than

once levelled our tents to the ground. Yet notwithstanding these sudden changes the climate is remarkably healthy—a circumstance to be attributed in a great measure to the clearness of the atmosphere as much as to the general dryness of its surface-soil. The soil for the most part, a rich alluvial loam, is capable, when properly irrigated, of producing every variety of European vegetable; but neither garden nor agricultural pursuits are much indulged in by the colonial farmers, wool being the greatest and most profitable staple; and the boundless extent of good pasture land, with numerous saline plants, shows how peculiarly adapted the country is for sheep-breeding.

The bases of the mountains are sprinkled with the prickly mimosa and evergreen shrubs, whilst the higher ridges and rugged tops are embellished with various species of succulent plants and flowering aloes; but there are no trees.

Owing to the rapid decomposition of the sandstone formation some of the undercliffs have assumed the most grotesque and singular outlines—embattled, as it

were, with natural ramparts of perpendicular rocks, whilst they are garrisoned in many places with troops of large baboons.

The town itself, though barely three years in existence, is fast rising into a place of importance, being on the main line of traffic from Buffalo mouth to Aliwal (north) and the Free State; there are thirteen or fourteen stores, and the business done is very great.

The water of the Kowana has been carried out by means of an aqueduct from about three miles above the town, and from it smaller streams branch off to different parts; but very little in the ornamental way has been attempted, except planting a weeping willow here and there in the streets and along the water course. The camp is on an elevated plateau on the north side, and till within the last two months has been occupied by the headquarters of one regiment, eight companies strong; but now it is sadly diminished, 300 men being detached at Bramneck, Tylden, and Winfogle-neck, along the frontier line; and the headquarters, too, have moved to Grahamstown, leaving only half a company at Queenstown; so that the large camp exists now only on paper, though there are some chances of its being again augmented.

Sportsmen find plenty of work in the plains around, the herds of beautiful spring buck afford the most exciting chase; and for birds, there are partridge, (grey and red-winged,) guinea-fowl, the Kaffir pheasant, quail, plover, and snipe in abundance, excepting a few hartebeests and ostriches, which are very wild on the Bontetuck Flats; the larger game has all been driven far inland by the advancing steps of the white man.

COAST OF MOROCCO,

BY W. J. ELTON, VICE CONSUL AT MOGADORE.

Communicated by Capt. J. Washington, R. N. &c.

At about an hour and a half's journey south of Agadeer is the mouth of the river Soos. This river rises at a place called El Kabla, about three days journey eastward of the sea. At rather less than half a days journey south of the mouth of the Soos is the mouth of the river Massa, which rises in a mountain about half a days journey in the interior from Agadeer. At the mouth of the Soos, and at that of the Massa, there is at high water about twelve feet and at low water about two feet of water. At the mouth of the Soos there is no surf, but at the mouth of the Massa there is much. From the mouth of the Massa to a little town called Sied Bonn Noire, where there is a small harbor, is about half a days journey; from Bonn Noire to a town, Bunsfided, it is three hours journey; the town cannot be seen from the sea. From Grishime there is a village which can be less seen from the sea. From Grishime to Meryleft it is also about three hours journey. At Meryleft there is a saint house which can be seen from the sea; there are also the ruins of a battery. At about half an hours journey south of Meryleft are a town and gardens. Meryleft is said to have been a port about 200 years ago. There is an island near the coast which, at low water, can be reached by wading. Some of the inhabitants of Meryleft have arms, which it is said were imported there from a place called Erykoout, which is about three days journey from Meryleft. From Erykoout to Segyena (where there is no town) it is two hours journey. At Iffney there is a saint house, and more than 100 houses, all of which can be seen from the sea. At all

the places named, and the coast between them, except at Bonn Noire, (where there is a beach,) the coast is rocky, and there is generally a heavy surf breaking. At all the places named, from Bonn Noire to Ifney, there are many boats. About twenty-five years ago a vessel, supposed to be Spanish, was with great difficulty loaded at Bonn Noire with wheat and beeswax. The vessel lay off Bonn Noire several days before she was communicated with: at last a boat went to her, when one of the crew of the vessel went on shore and made presents to the chief, Ali Oh Hassan, of gun, swords, &c. After that boats went off to her with cargo, but the master would not allow more than one boat at a time alongside, the cargo of which he paid for. The Moors are said to have had the intention of taking possession of the vessel; but a Moor in one of the boats which went off with cargo informed the master of the vessel of what the Moors intended, and he immediately got his vessel under weigh, although the cargo had not been completed. From Ifney to the mouth of the river Assaka it is about half a days journey. At the mouth of the Assaka there is plenty of water, and the rise and fall are very little. About a days journey eastward of the river Assaka is the town of Wadnoon, which is the commencement of the Sahara, or Desert. From the mouth of the river Assaka to the mouth of the river Drah, which rises at a place called Olivarran, an hour and a half's journey in the interior above Wadnoon, it is a day and a half's journey. The Drah at its mouth, and for an hour and a half's journey up, cannot be forded at high water; at low water there is not more than two feet of water generally; there is not much surf at the mouth.

A short time ago the chief at Wadnoon, Sheik Beiruk, intended to have established a port at a place called El Bonida, in the province Ezergien. El Bonida is a bay about three hour's journey north of the mouth of the Drah. At El Bonida there are houses which can be seen from the sea.

The population in the district said to be under Sheik Beiruk's rule is very large; but of this population there are only about 8,000 armed men who are actually under his control; of these 8,000, about 2,000 are horsemen. The property of the people at Wadnoon consists chiefly of horses and sheep, each inhabitant possessing about 20 camels and 100 sheep; the wealthier inhabitants as many as 300 camels and 2,000 sheep each.

Sheik Beiruk is said to be very wealthy, and trades much.

ASCENT OF THE CONGO, 1857,

BY COMMANDER J. HUNT.

I determined on obtaining some information of that part of the river hitherto unexplored as we found from Punta de Luisa upwards; the chart was no guide to us whatever. About two p. m. on the 1st instant I proceeded up the river, keeping the left bank. We found the river, instead of being straight, as shown in the chart, is a succession of serpentine turns, each point of the turn causing a small rapid; at some of which there was apparently a fall of from one to three feet. We had great difficulty in shooting the boats through these rushes; on one or two occasions were obliged to use hauling lines to assist us. On these occasions I was kindly assisted by Commander Moresby, of the Sappho, who accompanied us. On the nights we anchored. We always found convenient anchor-

age in little bays formed by rocks and overhung by trees of a hardy evergreen species differing from those at the mouths of African rivers. On the 4th instant, at 8 a. m., we reached the commencement of the falls, having had extreme difficulty in getting over the last rapids, about two or three miles below them.

From what we could observe, the falls of Gallala, below the great fall, which we believed could be but a very short distance from the place we reached, are a succession of small falls. The river here we found, by experiment with a rifle, about 200 yards wide, barriered on each side by steep rocks and boulders of rocks, rising almost perpendicularly in some places from 600 to 800 feet. The fall we reached was something between a fall and a rapid, the descent being from about eight to ten feet, the water shooting out from the angle of the rocks on each side of the river, forming the letter V, the lower part being down the river, the reaction at the sides making a terrific surf, which made it impossible to see whether there were rocks in the middle or not. Owing to these difficulties in the river, and the rocky nature of the land around that part of it, and provisions being short, at 11 a. m. we commenced our return, and reached Embourina on the same evening, the current running with us from six to nine miles an hour. I returned to my ship at Shark Point on the 6th instant, not having had a single case of sickness during the whole expedition. With this report I enclose some rough outlines of the principal points and headlands of the river. I consider the distance from Punta de Luisa to Embourina, fol-

lowing the turns of the north side of the river, to be about sixty miles, and from Embourina to the first commencement of the falls about seventy miles. I consider that at Embourina the navigation would be dangerous for sailing vessels, but of easy access to small steamers, such as our gunboats: and I believe that the river could be ascended above the falls by canoes occasionally carrying them across the points where the rapids are strong.

The scenery and appearance of cultivated ground in some parts of the soil is of a bright red and dark brown color, and near the river dark green rocks of a very heavy substance, which I fancy contains both iron and copper.

The ravines between the hills are well wooded, and are marked with water courses, which by their appearance must have had at times large bodies of water washing down them. We observed species of the arbutus trees now common in English gardens. The rocks and cliffs near the water were festooned in many places with magnificent flowering creepers, among which I noticed the passion flower, and yellow, white, and pink jasmines. Several different sorts of deer and monkeys were seen, and also a species of gnu in the river. I saw at various times hippopotami and large alligators, and a species of otter, also a great variety of wild fowl.

The weather was so pleasantly cool that on one or two occasions we dispensed with awnings in the day time. We saw but few natives about Embourina, and they appeared a poor, harmless set, chiefly employed in fishing.

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

GRAMMER AND DICTIONARY OF THE YORUBA LANGUAGE, with an Introductory Description of the Territory and People of Yoruba. By the Rev. T. J. Bowen, Missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention, 1858.

The thanks of all friends of learning, of missions, and of the African race, are due to the able Author of these works, and to the Institution which has, in such rare beauty and form, paper, and type, given them to the world. Great credit is due to Professor W. W. Turner, of the Smithsonian Institution, to whom the manuscript was referred, by its distinguished Secretary, Professor Henry, for critical examination, and also for general revision and scientific arrangement. It was also submitted to a Committee of the American Oriental Society, who expressed the opinion that these works are "true contributions to knowledge, interesting, and valuable, from the subject and the manner in which it is treated, and that they will be welcomed both by the philologists and by those who have the success of philanthropic and Christian effort in Africa." Mr. Bowen observes, that a young Yoruba, named Adzaye, since well known and beloved as the Rev. Samuel Crowther, begun about 20 years ago at Sierra Leone to reduce his language to writing. His first grammar and vocabulary was rude and defective. A second edition was published in London in 1852 containing "nearly three thousand vocables," and is the basis of the present enlarged dictionary. Mr. Bowen spared no pains, with the aid of Professor Turner, to reduce the language to a more harmonious system; and the "entire grammar has been rearranged and rewritten, so as to present the phenomena of the language in accordance with the requirements of modern philology, as nearly as practicable from a native point of view." It is evident that Mr. Bowen neglected no means during

his few years' residence in Yoruba to acquire an accurate knowledge of the language and to obtain ample materials for the work before us. His introductory chapters give a geographical and historical description of the country; its productions and climate; physical characteristics and origin of the people; religious belief; their industrial pursuits, and intellectual and moral characteristics. The labors of Mr. Bowen will greatly facilitate missionaries who are to succeed him, and doubtless encourage many to bear the messages of the Divine Word to the tribes and nations of Central Africa. The introduction concludes.

"When the first missionary entered the Iketu country in 1850, some regarded him as a spy, and others had superstitious fears that the presence of a white man would bring misfortune on the country. For these reasons they, in many instances, refused to admit him into their towns, but they never treated him with violence. The same thing occurred subsequently when he entered the kingdom of Yoruba. They obliged him to sleep without the walls, but they supplied him with food without charge. On one occasion he encamped under a tree near the gate of Awaye. Hundreds of friendly people came to look at him, and next day the women were singing a newly made song commencing with Oibo gun sidi akpe—"The white man encamped at the foot of the akpe tree." Now that the people understand the real object of the missionaries, they are not only willing but anxious to receive them.

"The gospel was first preached to the Yorubas in Sierra Leone, where there are thousands of them who have been rescued from the slave ships. Most of them have embraced Christianity, and many have learned to read. Some have accumulated considerable wealth, and others have made no mean attainments in information if not in learning. The character of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, whose Yoruba name is Adzaye, (*struggling for life*), is known to the public, and much admired both in Europe and America; and yet Mr. Crowther is only one among other Yoruba men, his equals in mind, moral character, and respectable attainments. The people are found to be equally susceptible of improvement in their native country. Al-

though the missions have been so recently established, all the eight kingdoms of the Yoruba country have felt more or less the stimulus of truth; and if the social laws

now at work among the people produce their natural results, it cannot be many generations before Yoruba will be reckoned among civilized nations."

Departure of the Mary Caroline Stevens.

[From the Baltimore American.]

COLONIZATION SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS —*Interesting Religious Services.*—

Interesting religious services were held yesterday on board of the colonization ship Mary Caroline Stevens, Capt. Etchberger, previous to her departure from Kerr's wharf for Liberia. A large concourse of friends of the emigrants were assembled on board and on the wharf.

There are 63 colored emigrants to that country, of whom 21 are from Tennessee, 1 from New York, 10 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Kentucky, 5 from South Carolina, 1 from Maryland, 19 from Virginia, 3 from Illinois, and 2 from Louisiana.

The following persons took passage in the cabin: Mrs. Seys, Dr. Knight, Mrs. Hill, and Mr. Fitzgerald, wife and child. Four Liberians, after a short visit to the United States, returned as Steerage passengers, viz: Mr. Jones, Mr. Watts, Mrs. McMorine, and Mr. Kelly.

The Rev. J. J. Fitzgerald, of Illinois, is the missionary of the Southern Board of Baptist Foreign Missions, and Dr. Knight, of Iowa, goes thither for his health, and Mrs. Seys, the lady of the Rev. John Seys, is going to join her husband.

It had been expected that 40 more emigrants would have taken passage, but their arrangements were not perfected in time.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, the hour named, the services were commenced, with the singing of the hymn, "From all that dwells beneath the skies," followed by prayer by Rev. J. W. Cullom.

John H. B. Latrobe, esq., president of the American Colonization Society, then addressed the assemblage, stating that thirty-five years previous he had, on the same wharf, bid adieu to a number of emigrants bound to Africa. He was forced to look back with surprise and admiration at what was not then realized—at their courage in leaving this country for the purpose of forming a great nation in that country. He could scarcely realize on this bleak day in November that a weak and crippled man who was sent out by the Maryland society a short time since could have effected such changes as he had made there. He had succeeded in founding the town of Harper, thus showing that weak as he was he was enabled to do good. He instanced the paternal care of Dr. James Hall, who had gone to that country in ill-health, but having recovered had turned his attention to its amelioration.

Another instance was that of Geo. R. McGill, a colored man, whom he remembered as keeping a small store at the corner of Market and Calvert streets, but who, with a large family, thought that the future in this country was not so bright as it might be in Africa. He went thither with a hogshead of tobacco and other articles not of as much value. After living in Africa fifteen years he came back a changed man, his family grown up, and all in a prosperous state. One son, a leading physician in Cape Palmas, for whose advice, seamen and others came from a great distance. Another son, worth the sum of \$30,000, made in the brig Trafalgar a voyage to this country, which was more successful than any ever made. Another was the agent of Lloyds in that country, and esteemed as a very upright man. A daughter is Governor Russwurm's wife, and is a well-bred female.

Mr. L. concluded with speaking of the great responsibility incurred by the emigrants who came from different sections of our country; that it was necessary for them to labor to secure for themselves in their new country all the comforts which they could enjoy with independence, and by which they would make it free and prosperous. He wished them God speed in their enterprise.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. P. L. Lipscomb, at the conclusion of the address, an imperfect sketch of which only is given above.

Preparations having all been made, the noble ship was shortly afterwards towed to the mouth of the river, and took her departure for the West Coast of Africa.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS PER M. C. STEVENS, FOR LIBERIA, NOV. 1, 1859.

No.	Names.	Age.	Where from.	Where to.
1	Peter Stephenson.....	30	Columbia, Tenn.	Careysburg.
2	Payne "	20	"	"
3	Amanda "	18	"	"
4	Jinnie "	1	"	"
5	Willis "	15	"	"
6	Sarah "	12	"	"
7	Adaline "	18	"	"
8	Washington "	21	"	"
9	Joe Cain.....	55	Rogersville, Tenn.	"
10	Pleasant "	33	"	"
11	Rachel "	31	"	"
12	Penelope "	23	"	"
13	Susan Adeline Cain.....	20	"	"
14	Mary Ann "	17	"	"
15	Eliza "	37	"	"
16	John F. "	20	"	"
17	Paralee "	4	"	"
18	Dedrick "	6	"	"
19	Alfred "	20	"	"
20	James "	4 m.	"	"
21	Sarah Jane "		"	"
22	James Thompson.....	30	Wyoming, N. Y.	"
23	Robert Taylor.....	43	Washington, Pa.	"
24	Jane "	30	"	"
25	Robert H. "	13	"	"
26	George "	7	"	"
27	Jubel "	2	"	"
28	Columbia "	inf't.	"	"
29	Sallie Minor.....	58	"	"
30	William Kelly.....	24	"	"
31	Rachel Griggs.....	32	Germantown, Pa.	"
32	Joshua Tyler.....	57	Shelby Co., Ky.	"
33	Ann Guiger.....	58	Columbia, S. C.	St. Paul's River.
34	Wallace Britain.....	60	"	"
35	Robert "	16	"	"
36	Francis Ann Guiger.....	22	"	"
37	James H. Sharp.....	25	"	"
38	Frances Rogers.....	40	Bedford Co., Va.	Sinou.
39	Nancy "	23	"	"
40	John "	18	"	"
41	Martha "	15	"	"
42	Jesse "	17	"	"
43	Mary "	10	"	"
44	Pleasant "	7	"	"
45	Laura "	5	"	"
46	Daniel "	4	"	"
47	Bettie "	2	"	"
48	Mary Rogers.....	45	"	"
49	Fanny "	12	"	"
50	Jesse "	10	"	"
51	Ellen "	8	"	"
52	Phebe "	5	"	"

No.	Names.	Age.	Where from.	Where to.
53	Hezekiah Green.....	29	Milestown, Pa.	Careysburg.
54	Caleb Lewis.....	30	Talbert Co., Md.	Cape Palmas.
55	Rev. Joseph J. Fitzgerald	28	Jacksonville, Ills.	Careysburg.
56	Martha C. " ..	23	"	"
57	Edson " ..	16m	"	"
58	Frederick K. Hyde.....	22	New Orleans, La., and	"
59	Sarah Ann "	21	Pittsburg, Pa.	"
60	Jane Overton.....	42	Hanover Co., Va.	Cape Mount.
61	John Dick "	9	"	"
62	Isabella "	6	"	"
63	Harriet "	3	"	"

NOTE.—These 63, together with 10,174 previously sent, make a total of 10,237 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries.

Latest from Liberia.

By the brig Ann, of New York, we have advices from Liberia up to October 6th. The Liberia Herald of the 7th and 21st of September, and of October 5th, are also received. These numbers are especially interesting, and we hope this journal will long be sustained in a manner honorable to the Liberian government and to the citizens of Liberia.

We copy the following items from the Herald of September 21:

INDUSTRY.—It requires but little observation to learn that a spirit of industry and enterprise are abroad in our land. Even in Monrovia we find that occupations are sought out and engaged in which yield respectable support. An idle person, male or female, is scarcely to be found, if we except a few young men who are contented to be indolent, and who may be found lounging about at places where their presence could very well be dispensed with. Work is no longer considered degrading, and the well regulated mind finds delight in employment. Our females were the first to throw off the shackles of idleness and to learn how to support themselves and those depending on them.

Let Monrovia bear the name of a hive of working-men and working-women. Let our citizens generally do without, as much as possible, such foreign manufactures as can well be supplied by the industry of our people.

QUARTERLY COURT.—The September term of the quarterly Court of Sessions and Common Pleas for the county of Montserrado finished its session on Saturday, the 17th instant. His honor Judge

Moore speaks confidently of the increase of the business of the court, and that but for the constant attendance during the session it would not have been possible to get through with the business in a week.

SIERRA LEONE.—By the arrival of the Liberian Brig "E. N. Roye" from Sierra Leone, we have received news of the death of the Hon. J. F. Smith, colonial secretary. He died of the small pox. His death is deeply regretted. He is spoken of as a gentleman of refined manners, and as possessing a well cultivated mind. He was born in one of the West India Islands.

BELGIAN CONSUL.—His Majesty the King of Belgium has commissioned the Hon. J. J. Roberts, Belgian consul at Monrovia. The President has received and accepted Mr. Roberts in that capacity.

RICE.—Throughout the Republic rice is in the greatest abundance, and may be procured at low rates. The Americo-Liberians in the counties of Montserrado and Grand Bassa have been very successful in their crops, and have produced more this year than ever before.

PEACE AMONG THE VEYS.—Varney, the great disturber of peace in the Vey country, has at length signed an arrangement in which he promises not, again, to create disturbance in the country. We sincerely hope he is honest in his professions. We doubt him very much.

LIBERIA COFFEE.—Within this month the supercargo of an Amsterdam vessel bought up coffee at Grand Bassa, and paid specie for it at from 16 to 18 cents per pound.

Intelligence.

ANOTHER SLAVE FREED. — We take pleasure in publishing the following letter, which contains an account of the purchased freedom of a slave, who seems to be a man of remarkable intellect:

G. HALLOCK, Esq. — *Dear Sir:* I am very happy to inform you that the freedom of the slave Benjamin Bradley has been accomplished by the payment of \$1,000, to which you contributed the final \$122* necessary to make it up.

Some particulars of the case will perhaps be of interest to your readers.

Bradley (who is half white) was owned by a master in Annapolis, Md. Eight years ago he was employed in a printing office there. He was then about sixteen, and showed great mechanical skill and ingenuity. With a piece of a gun barrel, some pewter, a couple of pieces of round steel, and some like materials, he constructed a *working model of a steam engine*.

His master soon afterwards got him the place of helper in the department of natural and experimental philosophy in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He sold his first steam engine to a midshipman. With the proceeds and what money he could lay up, (his master allowing him five dollars a month out of his wages,) he built an engine large enough to drive the first cutter of a sloop-of-war at the rate of six knots an hour. He was assisted in planning this engine, being told how to find the resistance of an immersed floating body, and the size, &c., of his propeller.

Professor Hopkins, of the academy, says that he gets up the experiments for the lecture room very handsomely. Being shown once how to line up the parabolic mirrors for concentrating heat, he always succeeded afterwards. So with the chemical experiments. He makes all the gases, and works with them, showing the Drummond light, &c. Prof. Hopkins remarks of him that "he looks for *the law* by which things act."

He has been taught to read and write, mainly by the professor's children; has made very good progress in arithmetic, and will soon take hold of Algebra and Geometry.

Great interest was naturally felt in such a man, and his master expressing a willingness to take \$1,000 for him, if paid by October 6, though well worth \$1,500, a subscription was set on foot privately for the purpose. Two gentlemen in Annapolis agreed to lend Ben \$500. He had

his own savings, \$100. The friends of Ben devoted themselves to raising the money, and at the time we called on you the sum was completed with the exception of the \$122, which you supplied. This was forwarded to Annapolis. Meantime, Professor H. H. Lockwood, with the utmost generosity, had himself borrowed the necessary amount at the bank on his own note, (namely, \$900,) and thus secured the freedom of Ben beyond a contingency.

In saying the sum is completed, I of course mean to include the money which has been loaned to Ben, and which he is to repay.

He is now free, and the question is what is best for him to do. He is a mere child as to world matters, and his only plan is to remain at Annapolis and finish his education as far as he can. But it seems very desirable to furnish him employment of a nature suited to his abilities. The professors consider him perfectly competent to take charge of the engine of a steamship. It is possible that some of your readers may be able to suggest employment for him; and if so, a letter addressed to him at the Naval Academy, will be thankfully received.

I am, yours, &c.

CANNOT WE DO SOMETHING? — A missionary in Africa had established a school for colored children, which gave him much joy, for they loved the Saviour. One day he told them that there were still a great many idolaters in the world who did not know the Lord Jesus Christ; and that there were societies in England, Germany, France, and the United States, which sent missionaries to these poor pagans. The little children then said, "And cannot we do something also?" "Reflect upon it," replied the missionary, "and when you have found some way of contributing to this good work you may come and tell me." These poor children raked their brains to discover how they could obtain something to give; for you must know that they had no parents or friends who were rich enough to let them have a little money occasionally, and that there are many in Africa who do not know what a piece of money is.

One morning, however, they came to the school full of joy, and said to the missionary, "We wish to form a little juvenile missionary society." "That is very

* Being a balance of money in my hands, collected for a similar object, which failed by reason of the death of the person intended to be emancipated. G. H.

well," said he, "but what will you give for missions?" The oldest answered, "We have resolved to form a society like grown up persons; and each one of us will oblige himself to collect as much money as he can without begging. As for those boys of us who are largest and strongest, we will go into the woods to find bark, and we will carry it to the tanner, who has promised to pay us a florin for each load." Another child interrupted him, and said, "And as for the rest of us, we will gather resenous gum, and sell it for more than four shillings a pound." "And we," exclaimed the smallest children, "will carry ashes and sell them to the soapmaker." Then the girls came, and some of them said, "We will collect locks of wool and we will sell them." Others said, "We will get some hens, and sell the eggs and the chickens."

The little colored children did not rest satisfied with making promises. They executed their plan without neglecting school. And at the end of the year they held a meeting under the direction of a missionary, and carefully paid over to him all which they had raised. How much do you think they put into his hands? More than ten pounds sterling—fifty dollars.—*Chris. Treasury.*

WITH our present number the very interesting articles on Sierra Leone are concluded. We need not speak of their merits. Probably so full and accurate an account of this colony is not in the same space elsewhere to be found. We must express our great obligations to the author for having supplied so much valuable information to all who feel interested in the civilization of Africa.

Lamented Deaths.

By the Stevens we are informed, by Mr. Reginald A. Sherman, oldest son of Mr. ANTHONY SHERMAN, of Monrovia, of the death of his father on the 15th of August, in consequence of a fall from a ladder while engaged in repairing the colonial warehouse. Mr. Sherman was a most worthy citizen, emigrated with his family from Savannah nearly ten years ago, and was well known for his integrity and piety in that city. "It is a great consolation," writes his son, "to know that in the midst of his sufferings his hope was unshaken, and his faith in the Lord his God unshaken. From the time of the fatal accident he ceased not to pray, and requested others to pray with him.

Greatly afflicted, my mother is encouraged to trust in her Saviour, relying upon the promises of her God to herself and her children."

The Rev. ROBERT HILL died at Springfield, Illinois, on the 10th instant. He returned from Liberia in the Stevens, and was preparing to return on the first of next month, when suddenly removed by typhoid fever. He was an excellent Christian minister, and greatly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His wife and some of his friends are expecting to sail for Liberia in the society's ship at this time, and a much larger company to follow them next spring.

Notice.

THE Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, under date of October 18, 1859, desire notice to be given that, at the annual meeting of the society in January next, they will

propose an alteration of the constitution of the society as to the time of the annual meeting, so as to have it deferred until late in February. We regret that this notice arrived too late for the last number

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

THE Forty-Third Anniversary Meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held in this city on Tuesday, the 17th

of January next. The Board of Directors will meet at 12 o'clock the same day.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1859.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Rev F. Butler:

<i>Acworth</i> —Rev. Amos Foster, Hon. Jesse Slader, Mrs. B. C. Finley, \$1 each, and others, \$3.62.	
<i>Lynn</i> —Hon. D. C. Churchill, \$3, Mrs. D. C. Churchill, \$2, D. C. Churchill, jr., \$5, Miss E. Franklin, and J. Lambert, \$2 each, and others, \$7 01....	27 63
<i>Portsmouth</i> —Miss Mary C. Rogers,	2 00
	29 63

VERMONT.

<i>Burlington</i> —Through the Rev. J. K. Converse.....	350 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$82,) viz:	
<i>Montpelier</i> —Dea. C. W. Storrs, \$3. <i>St. Johnsbury</i> —E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., \$50, to constitute Franklin Fairbanks a life member; Moses Kittridge, \$5, E. C. Redington, Esq., \$2. <i>Waterbury</i> —J. G. Stimson, \$10, L. Hutchins, \$5, C. N. Arms, Mrs. B. C. Carpenter, \$2 each, Rev. C. C. Parker, C. Graves, J. F. Henry, \$1 each, in part to make Rev. Chas. C. Parker, a life member.....	82 00

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$162,) viz:	
<i>Providence</i> —R. H. Ives, \$25, Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Green, \$20, Mrs. S. A. Paine, Miss Julia Bullock, Mrs. Moses B. Ives, J. N. Mason, S. Adams, \$10 each, E. P. Mason, Miss A. L. Harris, Cash, Miss E. Waterman, H. A. Rogers, Jos. Rogers, R. Waterman, \$5 each, G. Congdon, \$4, Earl Carpenter and Jones, \$3, J. C. Knight, \$2, J. H. Read, Dea. Snow, President Sears, \$1 each,—\$142. <i>Slaterville</i> —W. S. Slater, \$10, Mrs. Slater, \$4, in full to constitute W. S. Slater a life member—\$14. <i>Woonsocket</i> —G. C. Ballou, \$5, John Osborn, \$1—\$6.....	162 00

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D., (\$109.08,) viz:	
<i>Mount Holly</i> —Pres. Church, to make Rev. S. Miller a life member, \$30, <i>Salem</i> —To make	

Rev. Dan'l Stratton a life member, \$30. <i>Oxford</i> —Collection, \$10. <i>Belvidere</i> —Collection, \$10. <i>Lambertville</i> —Collection, \$10. <i>Greenwich</i> —Collection, \$9.33. <i>Fairton</i> —\$9.75.....	109 08
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PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>East Springfield</i> —Wm. Townsend, Mr. Brindle, J. B. Gilbert, A. Gilbert, Rev. A. Hall, Rev. J. Gilmer, E. Simmons, each \$1, C. Webbes, Emily Cross, C. F. Smith, and E. Curren, each \$5, others \$3.75.....	30 75
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DELAWARE.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D., (\$172.78,) viz:	
<i>Wilmington</i> —D. N. J., \$10, J. N. M., \$10, J., \$10, G. G. L., \$10, G. K., \$1, Mrs. S., \$1, Dr. M. W. B. Dorn, \$50....	92 00
<i>New Castle</i> —M. E. Church.....	3 76
<i>Loveville</i> —To constitute Rev. Th. Love a life member.....	30 00
	172 78

MARYLAND.

<i>West Nottingham</i> —By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D.....	25 68
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D., (\$147.60,) viz:	
<i>Washington</i> —I. Toucy, \$50, J. Thompson, \$50, A. J. O. B., \$10, J. B. B., \$10, W. D. B., \$10, A. J. G., \$10, W. K. J., \$5, 2d Pres. Church, \$7.60...	147 60

VIRGINIA.

<i>Liberty</i> —The Estate of Timothy Rogers, to be paid to the slaves liberated by his will, after they land in Liberia, in gold, for their own personal use.....	2,355 00
By Rev. J. N. Danforth, D. D., (\$71.50,) viz:	
<i>Alexandria</i> —2d Pres. Church, to constitute Rev. J. J. Leftwich a life member, \$30, other persons, \$41.50.....	71 50
<i>Prince Edward</i> —Joseph Dupuy, \$1. <i>Elm Grove</i> —Mrs. Mary Brown, an. donation, \$10....	11 00
	2,437 50

GEORGIA.

<i>Milledgeville</i> —Rev. S. K. Talmadge, D. D.....	1 00
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TENNESSEE.

<i>Russellville</i> —F. W. Taylor, Receiver, paid for colonizing 13 persons liberated by will of Hugh Cain, and sent out by order and direction of the Governor	805 00
<i>Columbia</i> —L. Oatman, Executor of the estate of J. E. Stephenson, deceased, paid for colonizing 8 persons liberated by his will, and to be supported one year in Liberia.....	857 50
	1,662 50

KENTUCKY.

<i>Shelby Co.</i> —Benjamin Tyler, for colonizing one man set free by him.....	70 00
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OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$27.50) viz:	
<i>Rawsonville</i> —Rev. A. Pierce, \$10.	
<i>Berea</i> —Rev. Mr. Wheeler, \$5.	
<i>Dover</i> —J. & T. Pimpany, \$1 each, Josiah Hearst and R. Osborn, \$5.....	27 50

MICHIGAN.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$202.50) viz:	
<i>Dicksborough</i> —Mr. Binder, J. White, H. Coit, and Rev. Mr. Donaldson, \$5 each, others, \$3.....	23 00
<i>South Lyons</i> —A. M. Farley and J. S. Vandaine, \$5 each, Z. Bard, \$10, and others, \$8....	28 00
<i>Tecumseh</i> —Wm. M. McDonnels, B. Starr, G. W. Allen, F. Hill, E. White, B. Root, E. Douglas, Lydia Hale, H. Carlton, G. Billinger, L. South, D. Bates, W. Hamulton, J. Lovet, H. C. Smith, A. S. Sutton, and S. Satterthwaite, \$5 each, A. Hammond, D. C. Willett, \$2 each, S. T. Smith, Harriott W. Moore, A. Allen, P. R. Adams, and A. Bangs, \$10 each, C. A. W. Tipton, E. G. Chamberlin, \$3 each, J. Heddon, \$2.50, Mary Cooper, \$4.	151 50
	202 50

ILLINOIS.

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$10 50) viz:	
<i>Alton</i> —S. B. Catts and others...	10 50

MISSOURI.

By Rev. E. G. Nicholson, (\$102 .10,) viz:	
<i>St. Louis</i> —Hugh Campbell and others.....	13 00

<i>Louisiana</i> —P. Draper and others,	2 00
<i>Hannibal</i> —Dr. Norton and others,	27 00
<i>Calmyra</i> —Thomas E. Thompson and others.....	12 00
<i>Chillicothe</i> —W. J. Ellington and others.....	5 00
<i>St. Joseph</i> —Jas. King and others,	43 10
	102 10

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Acworth</i> —N. Warner, M. M. Warner, B. C. Finley, C. K. Brooks, Z. Slader, to July, '60, Mrs. L. M. McLure, to Aug. '60, Wm. Prentiss, to July, '60, and E. Woodbury, to Aug. '60, each \$1. <i>Lyme</i> —Hon. D. C. Churchill, to Jan. '59, \$2. <i>Portsmouth</i> —Dea. J. Knowlton, to June, '60, \$1. <i>Concord</i> —J. C. A. Wingate, \$1, to Sept. '60....	12 00
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VERMONT.— <i>Brattleboro'</i> —Hon. R. W. Clarke, \$3, to Jan. '59. <i>St. Johnsbury</i> —Jas. K. Colby, \$1, to Nov. '60.....	4 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>Washington</i> —Miss Mary Wilson, to Oct. '60.....	1 00
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VIRGINIA.— <i>Hanover</i> —Nath'l C. Crenshaw, to Jan. '60, \$1. <i>French Hay</i> —Mrs. Wilson B. Clark, to Dec. '60, \$1.....	2 00
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NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Raleigh</i> —J. M. Towles, to May, '60.....	50
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SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Due West</i> —A. Mayne, to Oct. '60.....	1 00
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ALABAMA.— <i>Mobile</i> —D. B. Crane, to Jan. '64.....	2 00
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MISSISSIPPI.— <i>Danville</i> —J. B. Stafford, to April, '61.....	5 00
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TENNESSEE.— <i>Russellville</i> —F. W. Taylor, to Nov. '60, \$1. <i>Columbia</i> —L. Oatman, to March, '61, \$1.....	2 00
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KENTUCKY.— <i>Elkton</i> —Jane Dickerson, to Jan. '60.....	1 00
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MICHIGAN.— <i>Dicksborough</i> —John Ellis, to Nov. '59.....	1 00
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ILLINOIS.— <i>Cherry Valley</i> —F. W. Moore, to Oct. '60.....	1 00
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WISCONSIN.— <i>Richmond</i> —Mrs. N. Ives, to Oct. '60.....	1 00
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Total Repository..... 33 50

Donations..... 1,244 87

Emigrants..... 4,087 50

Aggregate Amount..... \$5,365 87



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African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



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